NOTE XXVI.

THREE NEW SPECIES OF THE BRENTHID GENUS DIURUS, PASCOE

DESCRIBED BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

1. *Diurus erythropus*, n. sp. ♀ [1]).

Allied to *D. furcillatus* Gylh. [2]) by the short head, by the shortness of the narrowed portion of the rostrum, by the short and rather stout antennae, and by the apical declivity of the elytra, but distinguished by the narrowed apex and the approximate tails of the elytra, by the red colored legs and antennae (the three apical joints of the latter excepted) etc.

Length (the rostrum and tails included) 26 mm. — Deep dull black, the legs and the antennae (the latter with the exception of the three apical joints which are nearly black) dark red, the narrowed portion of the rostrum and the tails dark reddish brown.

The head and basal portion of the rostrum are more slender than in *furcillatus*, very sparingly provided with white scales of different size, longitudinally impressed, and provided with a fovea between the eyes; the head is short, the eyes only once their diameter from the posterior angles; the narrowed portion of the rostrum is short (somewhat more than half as long as the basal portion), glossy and finely punctured. The antennae, which are consequently more approximate to the apex of the rostrum than to the front margin of the eyes, are more slender than those of *furcillatus* and about as long as the head and rostrum taken together; the 4th joint is a little longer than the 3rd, the 3rd a little longer than the 5th, the 6th to 8th subequal, the club but little shorter than the 5th to 8th joints taken together; the eight basal joints are not densely covered with pale yellow setae; the three apical joints or club slightly thickened and finely pubescent.

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[1]) The *male* sex in *Diurus* is easily recognized by the shape of the 4th abdominal segment which is shorter than the 3rd and strongly contracted in the middle.

[2]) See the *postscript*.

The prothorax is similarly shaped as in *furcillatus*; its uppersurface is irregularly covered with large punctures or pits and marked on each side with a longitudinal line of large white scales; moreover a few small scales are scattered over the surface.

The elytra are decidedly narrowed at and slope rapidly to the apex; they show narrow longitudinal costae, the interstices between which are foveate; on the 5th and 6th interstices these foveae are very large and strongly transverse; those of the 3rd and 4th interstices bear large white scales which form two longitudinal lines; on the streak between these lines a few similar scales may be observed about the middle, between the middle and the base and on the apical declivity; moreover a line of white scales is present along the lateral margins. The tails are about as long as those of *furcillatus* but much more approximate; moreover their inner margins are straight and parallel; the tails are provided with white scales and dirty yellow setae.

The undersurface of the body is marked on each side with a narrow band of large white scales extending from the anterior margin of the prothorax to the apex of the abdomen, whereas broad and narrow scales are scattered over the middle. The legs are sparingly covered with white scale-like setae.

Hab. Sumatra: Kotta Zuydewijn near Solok (J. H. Schagen van Leeuwen). — A single specimen (female).

The two following species are remarkable by their 9-jointed antennae, the three apical joints being compact without showing the slightest traces of articulations.

2. *Diurus tarsatus*, n. sp. ♂ [1].

A very distinct species, not only by the 9-jointed antennae, but also by the dilated and densely fringed anterior tarsi of which moreover the basal joint is equal in length to, if not longer than the succeeding joints taken together.

Length (the rostrum and tails included) 46 mm. — Dull black. The head and basal portion of the rostrum are covered with large punctures; on the uppersurface these punctures are provided with thickened dirty white scales, on the sides however with scale-like setae; the head is moreover provided with a longitudinal scaleless furrow and with a fovea between the eyes. The sides of the head and of the basal portion of the rostrum, which *inter alia* are considerably thicker and moreover shorter than in *D. forcipatus* Westw., are parallel, the eyes two times their diameter from the posterior angles. The antennae are inserted near the apex of the rostrum, and, although elongate, shorter and stouter than in *forcipatus*; they are but little longer than the head and rostrum taken together; the first to 8th joints are densely covered with setae which form a sort of fringe on the undersurface and are black on the first to 6th joints (on the three basal joints they are however intermixed with pale colored setae), white on the 7th and 8th joints; the 9th or apical joint is finely pubescent; the 2nd to 8th joints have the outer apical angle produced, the 9th is obtusely pointed at the tip and rather strongly curved; the first joint is somewhat longer than the 2nd which is half as long as the 3rd; the 3rd to 7th gradually decrease in length; the 8th is equal in length to the 7th, the 9th twice and a half as long as the 8th.

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[1] A male specimen of a closely allied species from the Philippine-islands (Manilla) is in the possession of Mr. G. Power; the anterior tarsi are however neither dilated nor fringed.

The sides of the prothorax are very convex; it is widest about the middle, slightly narrowed towards the base and strongly contracted anteriorly; the uppersurface is densely covered with large punctures and provided along the middle with a shallow furrow which disappears near the contracted front portion; moreover the pronotum shows three longitudinal lines of dirty white scales, whereas a few smaller scales are scattered over the surface.

The elytra are slightly narrowed in straight lines from the shoulders to the apex; they are regularly foveate (the foveae on the sides are considerably larger than those on the disk), and provided along the suture with a broad band of dirty white scales; this band is strongly contracted between the base and the middle and between the middle and the apex, and incloses just at the middle a rounded scaleless space; moreover a line of white scales is present along the lateral margins. The tails are rather straight and parallel and as long as the head and rostrum taken together.

The undersurface is covered with broad and narrow white scales, which are very densely set along the sides. The two basal segments of the abdomen are shallowly impressed along the middle; the 4th segment is very short and contracted. The legs are covered with narrow scales and scale-like setae, The anterior tarsi are dilated; the basal joint is equal in length to, if not longer than the succeeding joints taken together, and as well as the second joint densely fringed with long black hairs.

Hab. Borneo (Dr. Schwaner). — A single specimen (male).

3. *Diurus antennatus*, n. sp. ♂.

Strongly resembling *D. furcillatus* Gylh. but narrower, and easily distinguished from that species by the 9-jointed antennae of which moreover the 5th joint is somewhat angularly curved outwards, and by the elongate tails of the elytra.

The head is short, the eyes only once their diameter from the posterior angles. The basal portion of the rostrum and the antennae are much more elongate and more slender; the latter about as long as the head and rostrum and half the prothorax taken together; the two basal joints are short, the first a little larger than the 2nd; the 3rd, 4th and 5th elongate and about equal in length to one another, the 5th joint moreover almost angularly curved outwards; the 6th, 7th and 8th joints short and likewise about equal in length to one another; the 9th or apical joint a little longer than the three preceding joints taken together, obtusely pointed at the tip and slightly curved. The tails are elongate, rather distant at the base and convergent. The two basal segments of the abdomen are impressed along the middle; the 3rd and 4th are very short, the 4th moreover strongly contracted in the middle.

Hab. Java (Prof. Blume). — A single specimen (male), which measures from the tip of the rostrum to that of the elytra (the tails excluded as they are injured in my specimen) 23 mm.

Leyden Museum, May 9th, 1882.

Postscript. The type specimen of *Diurus furcillatus* (a female) has been kindly lent to me by its present possessor, Mr. G. Power. It is the specimen described by Gyllenhal in Schönherr's *Genera et Species Curculionidum*. Tom. I, p. 359 and figured by Guérin-Méneville in his *Iconographie du Règne animal.* Insectes, Pl. 36, fig. 8.

Diurus forcipatus Westwood (*Cabinet of Oriental Entomology*, p. 31; pl. 15, fig. 3) has incorrectly been regarded by Lacordaire (*Genera des Coléoptères.* Tom. VII, p. 472, note 2) as the male sex of *D. furcillatus* Gylh.; it is a distinct species.

Diurus dispar Pascoe (*Journal of Entomology.* Vol. I, p. 393) is, I have but little doubt, based upon a *male* (not female) specimen of *D. furcillatus* Gylh., whereas the female with which it is compared did not belong to *furcillatus* Gylh. but to *forcipatus* Westw.

The *male* sex of *D. furcillatus* Gylh. and the *female* sex of *D. forcipatus* Westw. being not yet described *as such*, I wish to give short descriptions of them:

Diurus furcillatus Gylh. ♂ (most probably = *dispar* ♀ Pasc.).

Agrees with the female in all respects (even in the shortness of the tails) besides in the following: The basal portion of the rostrum is somewhat more elongate and more slender, the narrowed apical portion on the contrary about one third shorter and a little thicker; moreover this portion is opaque. The antennae are a little more slender, and the club decidedly longer. The two basal segments of the abdomen are impressed along the middle, the 4th segment is very short and strongly contracted, the apical one decidedly longer than in the female.

Of this species the collections of the Leyden Museum contain a male and a female; the former is about equal in size to the type specimen, the latter considerably smaller. Both are from Java and were sent over by Macklot.

Diurus forcipatus Westw. ♀ (most probably = *furcillatus* ♀ Pasc.).

Agrees with the male in all respects besides in the following: The head and the basal portion of the rostrum are somewhat broader, the former moreover a little shorter, the latter considerably shorter being not quite twice as long as the head; the narrowed apical portion of the rostrum on the contrary is much more elongate (as long as if not longer than the head and the basal portion taken together), filiform and glossy. The antennae are inserted between the middle of the rostrum and its base; they are shorter and proportionately thicker, and their 3rd to 8th joints neither knotty at the tip nor fringed at the undersurface. The tails are short, rather approximate at the base and divergent. The 4th abdominal segment is nearly as large as the 3rd.

This species is represented in the Leyden Museum by four males and four females which are from Java and were sent over by Macklot.